

**TENNESSEE GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
FISCAL REVIEW COMMITTEE**



**FISCAL NOTE**

**HB 89**

January 27, 2011

**SUMMARY OF BILL:** Prohibits a convicted violent felon from knowingly owning, possessing, or having custody or control of a “dangerous, vicious, or wild animal” for 10 years following release from custody or release from probation, community correction, or parole supervision, or of a “vicious” dog that is not micro chipped for permanent identification and is not spayed or neutered by 12 weeks of age. Classifies a violation of each subsection as a Class A misdemeanor. Defines “animal,” “dangerous animal,” domesticated animal,” “enclosure,” “owner,” “police animal,” “vicious animal,” “wild animal,” “without provocation,” and “vicious dog.”

**ESTIMATED FISCAL IMPACT:**

**NOT SIGNIFICANT**

Assumptions:

- A violent felony, as defined in the existing statute, includes the following offenses: Tenn. Code Ann. §39-17-417 (certain enumerated offenses relating to manufacture, delivery or possession of controlled substances), Tenn. Code Ann. §39-17-433 (promotion of methamphetamine manufacture), Tenn. Code Ann. §39-17-435 (initiation of a process intended to result in the manufacture of methamphetamine), Tenn. Code Ann. §39-14-203(a)(1)-(3) (cock and animal fighting), Tenn. Code Ann. §39-14-205 (intentional killing of animals), Tenn. Code Ann. §39-14-212 (aggravated cruelty to animals), and Tenn. Code Ann. §39-14-214 (certain enumerated offenses against animals).

- A slight increase in misdemeanor cases introduced into the court system, resulting in not significant additional state and local government expenditures and additional state and local government revenue from fees, taxes and costs collected.

**CERTIFICATION:**

The information contained herein is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.



James W. White, Executive Director

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